

VOL. XLVIII, No. 15, 125.

TORIES UNCOMFORTABLE.

ALARMED BY MR. GLADSTONE'S UTTERANCES.

LORD SALISBURY'S PLEASANT PERSONALITIES.—PRAISE FOR ALL BUT GRANVILLE.—ADMISSION OF MR. BALFOUR.—RADICAL DISLIKE OF MR. CHAMBERLAIN.—TAMMERS WITH!

(BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.)

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LONDON, April 12.—Mr. Gladstone's speech last night at the National Liberal Club has alarmed the Tories. He is, in their view, on the eve of a new departure. The policy of forbearance toward the Government, which has kept so many Radicals chafing through the first part of the session, is to be abandoned. Remonstrances from the active wing of the Irish party in America are supposed to have something to do with this change of tactics. He did, indeed, almost apologetically allude to the advanced friends by whom he was surrounded at dinner. "Personally, I fear," said Mr. Gladstone, "I have gone perhaps to an extreme point in an endeavor to expedite public business." It was right, he still thinks, to receive the Budget and the Local Government bill in a kindly spirit. He did so. Now he finds more defects in them than he expected, and both are to be handled critically.

I see nothing to complain of in this declaration. It is no more than is expected from every leader of the Opposition. But the Tories cry out that the tail has been wagging the head; and that pressure has been put on Mr. Gladstone; the game of moderation is up; fresh appeals are heard to the masses as against the classes; and so on. In short, if you believe these gentlemen, the barometer points straight to stormy. The small majority, only 57, against Mr. Balfour's Land bill, is explained by the Tories on the ground that the attendance never is good on Wednesdays. This particular measure, however, was denounced by them as a measure of confiscation. It was, in their view, nothing less than to apply Mr. Parnell's doctrine of prairie value to Irish estates. Yet the Gladstonians voted for it in body, and Mr. Parnell himself, I hear, thinks it a moderate bill.

Lord Salisbury's personalities were as remarkable as anything else in his Carnarvon speech. I use personalities in a good sense mostly. He lavishes praise on Mr. Chamberlain. Perhaps never before has a Prime Minister said of an envoy that "having obtained the assistance of a man with such a powerful mind we did not feel that we had instructions." The result, adds he, "has fully answered our trust." Lord Salisbury is careful to say that England has not gained a great diplomatic victory over America, nor wished to. He defines the Bayard-Chamberlain convention as a compromise of claims and feelings on both sides, a monument and stamp of the peaceable disposition of both nations.

Lord Randolph Churchill gets a good word from his chief, who calls his Birmingham speech eloquent, as it was, and offers thanks for his kindness to Her Majesty's Government, than which Lord Randolph has clearly earned. What his reward will be remains to be seen.

Lord Rosebery, too, has a handsome eulogy for his conduct of foreign affairs. Lord Salisbury approves the principles on which he acted when Foreign Minister and the skill with which he applied them, and has no objection to be supposed himself following the same policy.

Some tribute to the late German Emperor, whom Lord Salisbury oddly calls Emperor of Germany, which he was not, was necessary, and is finely given. The Germans, the English and the French, too, may well heed this passage: "A firm supporter of peace, the steady friend of this country, though before all things the friend of the interests of his own country, his name exercised a power far beyond the confines to which his dominions extended, and the achievements of his reign will be remembered through many an age of history."

Then Mr. Ritchie came in for much panegyric, and Mr. Goschen for still more. Even the country squires who are being legislated out of authority get their meed of recognition. Everybody gets it except Lord Granville, whom Lord Salisbury always disliked as Foreign Minister and continues to dislike.

London is in a dining humor. The two dinners of last evening, following on the Devonshire Club banquet to Mr. Chamberlain, were both interesting for different reasons. Sir Walter Foster's of Mr. Gladstone was meant to bring the Liberal leader in contact with some of the working men of the party, all Radicals. Mr. Gladstone, for the second time on a similar occasion, sent word to his host that he might say a few words, and it would be just as well if a reporter happened to be there. Matters were so managed that "The Times," though supplied with a report, complains of discourtesy. It might well have complained that the report is a bad one.

The banquet to Mr. Balfour in St. James's Hall was an immense affair, 600 sitting down to dinner. The guests of this feast were the National Union of Conservative Associations. Their express object was to testify their admiration of Mr. Balfour's Irish administration. The Earl of Dartmouth, who presided, Lord Cranbrook, and Lord Stanhope are the best known among the guests. Mr. Balfour spoke in the usual vein, easy, good tempered, delighting in banter of the men who attack him most fiercely.

Besides the banquets in London, there was in Birmingham the inauguration of a statue to Birmingham's greatest citizen, or rather representative. Mr. Bruce Joy's image of Mr. John Bright in honor of his twenty-five years' services is not a very great work of art. But great sculptors belong to the past, and this is, perhaps, respectable. It stands in the Corporation Art Gallery. Mr. Chamberlain was absent, and wrote a rather curt letter of excuse. The ceremonies were entirely transacted by local celebrities.

There is, it seems, no known limit to the dislike with which Mr. Chamberlain is regarded by some of the Radicals. They are now angry because Earl Granville, Mr. Childers and other stanch Gladstonians attended the Devonshire Club dinner to their last leader. This anger they express in some of their papers. There is even a proposal to address a signed remonstrance to Earl Granville. Wiser counsels will probably prevail. Mr. Gladstone is certainly averse to making matters worse than they now are.

There is still another turf scandal. Unusually large sums had been betted against Merry Hampton for the City and Suburban yesterday at Ensom. He started first favorite—seven to four—and finished last. His owner, Mr. Abington, believes the horse a victim of foul play. The stewards will hold an inquiry.

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GONE TO PLOUGH AND SOW FOR MRS. BODKIN.

Dublin, April 12.—A crowd of 2,000 persons, with bands and wagons laden with beer and provisions, left Wexford, County Galway, this morning for the farm of Mrs. Bodkin at Clondarock. Their intention is to plough

PANELLITES VOTED DOWN AGAIN.

THE IRISH LEADER NOT PERMITTED TO CALL ATTENTION TO MR. BALFOUR'S METHODS OF SUPPRESSING THE SUNDAY MEETINGS.

LONDON, April 12.—Mr. Goschen, Chancellor of the Exchequer, informed the House of Commons this afternoon that the holders of consols to the amount of \$2,000,000, including the holders of the new 3 per cent, had already given their assent to the conversion of the consols. The assent of trustees remaining to be given would greatly increase the total.

Mr. Parnell moved that the House adjourn in order that he might call attention to the "outrageous conduct of the authorities at Ennis on Sunday last in attacking the people." If he said, Mr. Balfour wanted to have such powers as had been used on that occasion let him come to Parliament and ask for them. What had been done at Ennis was practically the enforcement of martial law and went beyond the powers conveyed by the Coercion act. If Mr. Balfour wished to declare martial law, let him do so. The country would then know what he had to expect from the Executive, which exceeded the powers of the Legislature. The expression of the people contained in the Coercion act.

Mr. Balfour, replying to Mr. Parnell, said that the people had assembled to hold an illegal meeting. When Colonel Turner and the police appeared showers of stones were hurled at them from the windows of the house where the League met. Colonel Turner thereupon ordered the police to attack the house and to arrest the persons concerned in the disorder. Heaps of stones were afterward found ready to be thrown at the police. Sunday's events showed that an organized attempt was made at several places to defy the law, seeing how little injury had resulted, they must feel that the police and military acted in great self-control. The question was a great one. The responsibility for what suffering had arisen rested with the agitators who had incited their countrymen to illegal action.

William O'Brien said Mr. Balfour's sole authority for the house where the League met was the Coercion act. He said that the house was a private residence, and that the police had no right to enter it without a warrant. He said that the house was a private residence, and that the police had no right to enter it without a warrant. He said that the house was a private residence, and that the police had no right to enter it without a warrant.

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PRINCE BISMARCK DEFENDED.

CRAMPTONED BY HIS OWN ORGAN.—THE MARRIAGE QUESTION AT A STANDSTILL.—RUSSIAN OPINION.

BERLIN, April 12.—Prince von Hohenlohe, Governor-General of Alsace-Lorraine, has been questioned at Strasbourg as to how he would receive an offer to succeed Prince Bismarck. His reply was evasive.

The "North German Gazette," referring to the attack of the Emperor's newspaper on Prince Bismarck, says that for what term his officious interference in imperial family affairs, says: "Such insinuations make as little impression upon Emperor Frederick as similar criticisms from the same source did on his deceased father. Prince Bismarck was appointed Chancellor of the Empire by both that they might receive responsible advice according to his knowledge and conscience. They never doubted that Prince Bismarck would watch over the interests of the imperial dynasty as actively as over his own."

The "Central Press," a London paper, says that the question of the marriage of Prince Alexander and Princess Victoria to a standstill. The crisis, in so far as it relates to the Chancellor, is not likely to reach a more acute stage within the near future.

Dispatches from Vienna affirm that the interview between Prince Bismarck and the Czar in November last had reference to the proposed marriage of Prince Alexander and Princess Victoria, and that the Chancellor at that time declared that his advice was never taken place, at least while his advice was accepted.

Mr. von Rosenbach will cause a semi-official statement to be issued at Karlsruhe, denying that he has any personal pretensions to any official post, not even in the case of the Emperor's marriage. He says that on all occasions has strongly maintained the necessity of keeping Prince Bismarck at the head of affairs.

St. Petersburg, April 12.—The proposed marriage of Prince Alexander of Battenberg and Princess Victoria, the daughter of the German Emperor, says: "Every one knows the causes which alienated Prince Alexander from his august protector, and every one remembers the Emperor's ill-will toward the son of the Princess's actions, which were not only ungrateful, but compromised the peace of Europe. Who would have dreamed that Prince Alexander, who had a new high position might resemble thoughts of his return among the leaders of the Bulgarian revolution and also of pacific relations between the powers? The question is a very difficult one, and it is not easy to answer."

EVEN THE EMPRESS AGAIN HIM.

PRINCE ALEXANDER'S SWEETHEART SACRIFICED ON THE ALTAR OF THE FATHERLAND.

Berlin, April 12.—The Post states that at the conclusion of her long conference with Prince Bismarck, the Empress grasped the Chancellor's two hands and said: "I sacrifice my daughter on the altar of the Fatherland."

Other papers print various reports. One story is to the effect that Prince Bismarck, before the Emperor's refusal to accept it.

M. CARNOT'S JOURNEY POSTPONED.

REMAINING IN PARIS TO MEET A PROBABLE CABINET CRISIS.—A CRANE SHOOTING FOR GRIEVANCES.

Paris, April 12.—The Chamber of Deputies will remain open on April 19 and, it is expected, will remain in session until the beginning of May. In expectation of a debate on the policy of the Chamber, President Carnot is expected to leave Paris for the south, and Premier Floquet his tour of the departments.

GREENWAY'S SUCCESSFUL MISSION.

MANITOBA BONE WITH RAILROAD MONOPOLY.—NORQUAY'S HAND IN THE WORK.

Winnipeg, April 12 (Special).—The Provincial Legislature resumed to-day. The newly elected members for Shoal Lake and North Dufferin were introduced, after which Premier Greenway arose and laid upon the table a bill for the purpose of amending the official papers for a few days he was glad to bring down the bill to Ottawa in connection with the abolition of the railway monopoly in Manitoba and the Northwest. He had been crowned with success. He had secured the necessary majority in the House of Commons. He had secured the necessary majority in the House of Commons.

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A SHARP OUTLOOK FOR DE LAZY.

of the XVth Congressional District, last night, Joseph G. Cannon was nominated for Congress.

WHERE IS THE MYSTERIOUS TRUNK?

NO TRACE OF THE EXILED "BOODLER"—COLONEL FELLOWS DOES NOT EXPECT HIM.

A dispatch received in this city yesterday morning from Montreal stated that "boodler" Alderman De Lazy had left that city by the Chicago express at 9:05 a. m. on Wednesday morning. The train comes by way of Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Paul, and is expected to arrive at Buffalo by passengers to this city. The Delaware and Hudson express, leaving Montreal at 4:20 p. m. on Wednesday, had on board a trunk marked "S. A. De Lazy," and on the trunk was an old express tag marked "X. F. De Lazy, 19 Avenue D, February 6, 1888." The ex-Alderman was expected to arrive at the Grand Central Station last night at 11:00 and the first that was heard of him was that he had staid last night at the Hotel Hamilton, of In the station in time to meet that train and was joined there by other members of the Inspector's staff, gave some shadow of truth to the rumor.

The trunk above mentioned was seen by several of the railroad officials in the baggage-room yesterday morning, their attention being attracted to it by the name and address on it. It, however, disappeared from the station between the hours of 1 and 7 p. m. yesterday, and no trace of its destination could be ascertained or of the means by which it was removed. Inquiries were made at all the numerous addresses to which it was said to have been taken, but no trace of the trunk or of any one belonging to it could be found. The trains coming in were watched, but no one could get any trace of the ex-Alderman's arrival.

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HAS HE MURDERED HIS WIFE?

A WRETCHED WOMAN SHOT DEAD.—JEALOUSY, TOO WELL DESERVED, SAID TO BE THE CAUSE.

The wife of Jarvis Mills, a colored man, formerly gardener for William M. Tweed at his place in Greenwich, Conn., was murdered near there on Wednesday night. Mr. and Mrs. Mills lived in a small house on the boundary between Greenwich and Stamford, and the house had a rather bad reputation of late as a resort for disorderly men, both white and black. At about 2 o'clock yesterday morning Mills awoke Sheriff Stephen M. Newman and asked him to come to his house, as his wife had been killed. His own head was bruised and covered with blood, and his story was that he had come home late at night and found two or three white men drinking with his wife and two stepdaughters. They had assaulted him and driven him out of the house. He was unable to get back, and returned and found his wife dead. He was unable to get back, and returned and found his wife dead. He was unable to get back, and returned and found his wife dead.

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TO ATTRACT PEOPLE INTO VIRGINIA.

Petersburg, Va., April 12 (Special).—A number of prominent capitalists from various cities in the Union have organized a corporation to be known as the Virginia Emigration Land and Improvement Company.

The object of the company is to bring people to Virginia from other parts of the Union, and to settle them on land in the State. The company has a capital of \$1,000,000, and has a number of agents in various parts of the Union. The company has a capital of \$1,000,000, and has a number of agents in various parts of the Union.

KENTUCKY PROHIBITION CONVENTION.

Louisville, April 12.—The Prohibition State Convention assembled this morning in the Liederkreis Hall.

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THE EARTH DISTURBED IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Columbia, S. C., April 12 (Special).—In Newberry County, near Prosperity, a subsidence of the earth has been noticed for some time in the vicinity of the house of P. L. Wise.

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BARRED WIFE FOR SOUTH AMERICA.

Pittsburg, April 12 (Special).—There is a remarkable boom just now in barbed wire making. The manufacturers report that they ship vast quantities to Mexico and South America, and both of these countries are good markets. Wood for fencing is scarce in this country, and nearly all the farmers in the West use wire for fencing.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY CARS WRECKED.

Bradford, Penn., April 12.—The passenger train on the Erie Railroad, which left here at 4:25 this morning, was in collision with a freight train at a point six miles below the city. The 120 cars of which the freight train was composed, together with the two engines, were piled up in a shapeless mass.

The passenger train was composed of two engines, and the freight train was composed of two engines. The passenger train was composed of two engines, and the freight train was composed of two engines.

OSTER BEANS REINED WITH MTD.

Long Branch, N. J., April 12.—The Monmouth County Board of Freeholders have decided that the New York and Long Branch Railroad must put in wider spans in bridges crossing the rivers stocked with oysters.

RETURNING HOME TO KILL HIMSELF.

Lockport, N. Y., April 12 (John Langdon, age seventy-three, a former resident of this city, returned a few days ago from the West, after twenty years' absence. He visited his family, but his wife refused to allow him to live with her. Yesterday he went out into the yard, drew a revolver and put a bullet into his brain. There is no hope of his recovery. He had been with another woman and had been living with her in Ohio, where the woman bore him children.

A CO-OPERATIVE GLASS FACTORY.

Pittsburg, April 12 (Special).—A first glass manufactory is being built at Stoneboro, Penn., and Superintendent Ticeburn says it is the first glass factory in the United States run on the plan of co-operation.

CONGRESSMAN CANNON RENOMINATED.

Paris, Ill., April 12.—At the Republican Convention

SPIRIT PAINTERS IN COURT.

SPENDING THE NIGHT IN THE TOMBS.

MADAME DISS DEBAR AND HER ATTENDANTS CANNOT GET BAIL—RUMORS OF NEW CHARGES AGAINST THE MEDIUM.

"Madame" Anne O'Della Diss Debar, "General" Diss Debar, "Dr." Lawrence and Franklin Lawrence, charged with conspiring to get possession of property belonging to Luther R. Marsh, had their first taste of justice yesterday. It did not seem to be much to their liking; but it is highly probable that they will have to swallow the whole dose. They were marched into the Special Sessions room at the Tombs promptly at 10 o'clock, the men in the custody of Detectives Creed, Heidebrecht and Hurd, and "Madame" honored by the escort of Inspector Byrnes. They rode down from Justice Headquarters in a Fourth Avenue car. Justice Kilbreth was a little late in arriving; and William F. Howe, the counsel for the prosecution, had time to study the interesting party, whom he will endeavor to bring to their deserts.

Mrs. Diss Debar sat in the foremost place. She had drawn her chair away from the Lawrences, with whom she exchanged no words, maintaining a frigidity that gave color to the rumor that she was quarreled with them. She wore the walking-dress and bonnet in which she was arrested and carried her shopping reticule. She is no new acquaintance to Mr. Howe, and he merely glanced at her.

The Lawrences were somewhat of a study. The old man had a preoccupied look, which might be the expression of either a persecuted saint or an exceedingly cunning sinner. Young Frank, on the contrary, was wide awake. Nothing in the courtroom escaped his observation, and he nodded and smiled to the reporters whom he knew. Back near the railing, motionless and apparently emotionless, the mysterious "General" Diss Debar sat with his elbows on his knees, a little withered man, with sharp features, grizzled brow and short, crisp, curling gray hair and beard.

THE EXAMINATION BEGINS.

When Justice Kilbreth took the bench, Mr. Howe removed his silk hat and prepared for action.

"Are you represented by counsel?" said the Justice to the medium.

"No, sir," she replied meekly. "No, sir. I have sent for Mr. John Boyd, but I have no information as to whether he is in the city."

The Justice said that he thought he would have to postpone the examination until Mr. Boyd came.

With a question asked at Mr. Howe, which was immediately answered thus:

This prosecution is on behalf of my prominent law, and in the interest of the whole community, who are shocked and grieved at seeing such an amiable, estimable gentleman as Mr. Marsh forced by this woman, I do not think it better to let her go. I do not think it better to let her go. I do not think it better to let her go.

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DECIDING ON THE AMOUNT OF BAIL.

In the afternoon the court-room was filled by an expectant crowd of spectators. The spiritist, or rather "con-spiritist," band was augmented by a lawyer, ex-Senator Boyd after all, but John D. Townsend, and a small, fussy man with white whiskers, who said his name was T. M. Merritt.

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